AT WORK IN A NEW HOME.

FIRST CLEARINGS OF THE ASSOCIATED

BANKS IN THE CEDAR-ST. BUILDING.

The first clearings of the associated banks in the

ew Clearing House in Cedar-st., between Broadway

time arrived for the work of the day to begin there

upper floor of the building. William Sherer, manager;

son, teller; Jacob Cohen, register, and Clarence E.

clerks of the Clearing House. In addition, the fol-lowing were present to witness the clearings: Fred-

erick D. Tappen, president of the Gallatin National Bank; Henry W. Cannon, president, and William H.

Porter, vice-president of the Chase National Bank

on, vice-president of the Fourth National Bank; E. W. Hale, of the Sub-Treasury, and R. W. Gibson, the

architect of the building.

Just before 10 o'clock, the hour for making ex-

N. Q. POPE'S COLLECTION.

PAINTINGS NOW AT THE AMERICAN ART

ASSOCIATION GALLERIES TO BE

SOLD THIS WEEK.

ot, however, is to be disposed of at public sale on

ons. The Thursday evening sale is to take at Chickering Hail. All the oil paintings will then be soid, and as the work of many well-known ar-tists is represented in the catalogue of sale, the bid-

PRIVILEGES MUST BE PAID FOR.

ANSWER OF THE MAYOR TO A DELEGATION DIS-

CUSSING THE HUCKLEBERRY FRANCHISE.

A delegation, composed of J. Schuyler Anderson, Taude H. Brown, T. M. Lynch and Arch bald M.

Shrady, called upon Mayor Strong yesterday, seek-

from interfering in the Huckleberry franchise mat-

that he will veto the resolution passed last Tues-

PARK COMMISSIONERS MEET.

opposition to the eronx sewer-the spar-

ROW POLICE NOT HUNTING FOR

At the meeting of the Park Board yesterday

afternoon the first matter considered was the ap-plication of Henry D. Carey for action by the

Board in opposition to the construction of the pro-posed Branx Valley sewer, which, he asserts, will pollute the shores of Pelham Bay Park. The

Board will hear from the Bronx Valley Sewerage

Commission at a later meeting.
Cornelius O'Reilly sent a letter to the Board ad-

vocating the removal of the Claremont Hotel in Riverside Park on account of its obstruction of the

view of General Grant's tomb, and offering to build new hotel at a point where there can be no objec-

tions to its erection. Mr. O'Reilly guarantees that his hotel shall be a fine structure, and that at the

end of a certain term of years he will turn the property over to the city under an agreement to be

decided upon later. As there has been some talk

SOROSIS MEETS AT THE WALDORF.

Sorosis held its regular monthly business meeting yesterday morning at the Hotel Waldorf. This was

followed, as usual, by a luncheon, and in the after-noon there was 'he customary entertainment in the

an interesting account of her experiences during "A

JEWEL THIEVES.

ere is now on exhibition in the galleries of the American Art Association, Madison Square south, a collection of modern paintings, etchings, art fur-nishings, bronzes, twories, rugs and artistic furnish-

MR. BAYARD'S EXCUSES.

THE AMBASSADOR EXPLAINS HOW HE CAME TO MAKE THE TWO SPEECHES.

Washington, Jan. 20.-In response to a resolution of the House of Representatives adopted on Decem-ber 28, 1886, calling for information as to Ambas-Bayant's anti-protection speech delivered at dent to-day transmitted to the House of Repre-

The President's letter of transmittal is as follows: The President's letter of transmittal is as follows: In response to the resolution of the House of Representatives of December 28, 185, I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State and accompanying papers relating to certain speeches made by Thomas F. Bayard, Ambassador of the United States to Great Britain.

In response to that part of said resolution which requests information as to the action taken by the President concerning the speeches therein referred to, I reply that no action has been taken by the president except such as is indicated in the report and correspondence herewith submitted.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND. Executive Mansion, Washington, Jan. 20, 1896.

Secretary Olney's report simply presents the correspondence with Mr. Bayard on the subject, and

aside from these communications no tter is from Mr. Bayard to Secretary Olney, and incloses a printed copy of the Edinburgh

and incloses a printed copy of the Edinburgh ss. Mr. Bayard adds: the absence of precise information of the text of resolution said to have been adopted by the and not proposing to anticipate the action her or both Houses of the Congress, yet, obug that, in the course of the discussion, refewar made to the personal instructions of repartment of State to the diplomatic officers to United States, I respectfully advert to the VII and its sub-sections, in order that your ion may be drawn to the fact that the adin question was delivered before an instituburely literary and scientific in its character, wholly unconnected with political parties—that honored two of my official predecessors similar invitations, which in both cases had accepted—subjects political in their nature nocracy" and "The Law of the Land") having respectively selected and treated with dissibled canvass was pending or approaching a country when my address was made, and terference or participation in local or party all concerns in this country was therefore led.

The address consisted of my personal opinions on governmental institutions in general—the roal forces and tendencies which underlie them, defected the governmental policies which assist in the aservation of the freedom of the individual as an institution of the freedom of the individual as an institution of the freedom of the individual as an institution of the read of the individual as an institution of the freedom of the individual as an institution of the freedom of the individual as an institution of the freedom of the individual as an institution of the judgments so delivered were formed by meter careful deliberation, and, in their presentant, sundry historical facts and arguments tending sustain them were advanced.

When the Congress shall have concluded its tion on the subject, it is possible that I may deter the subject is proper to place before you the dress itself in full, and the facts connected with delivery.

upon reading over this note, that Mr. address on "Democracy" was delivered by the Midland Institute at Birmingham-ciation similar in its character and pur-the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution.

ary Olney, immediately on receipt of this, es violent people-men who sought to have United States." Mr. Olney's dispatch garding the Edinburgh speech he desired to and said the resolution asked what, if any, President had taken on the speeches.

ply, and under the same date wrote con ming the cable dispatch. In this letter, dated

4, he says:
oston Grammar School is an ancient foundamodest proportions, simple, honorable and
d. It is the antetype of Boston in Massa, and my function was, in gratification of
d master and those interested in the wel-

respected. It is the antetype of Boston in Jacobs chusetts, and my function was, in gratification of the head master and those interested in the welfare of the school, to deliver the prizes to the graduating students. At some personal inconvenience, and hoping to strengthen the ties of friendly goodwill between the people of this country and my own, I made the journey to Lincolnshire, returning to London by midnight. The exercises were of a very simple and informal nature; and without a note or prepared words of any kind I made a short prefatory speech, and handed over the prize to the successful competitors.

In the afternoon we adjourned to a public hall or hotel, where a dinner was served, and, as is customary here, there were toasts and responses, and I responded to the health of the President of the United States, and subsequently to a toast to myself. So far as I was concerned everything was impromptu, and a kindly, humorous, post-prandial tone prevailed. It seems a reporter was present, but I did not see him, nor did I know that any report had been made until the local newspaper was sent to me a few days after, in London. I sent a copy to Mr. Cleveland, because the report contained a kindly reference to the family home circle of the President. And as I have grand-children in Boston, Mass., I sent a copy into that household. This was the extent of "publication" in the United States of which I have any knowledge. I must except an elaborate editorial in "The Philadelphia Ledger," gravely censuring the constitutional views which the editor supposed to have been expressed by me.

The occurrence was early in last August, and had passed out of my memory, until it was made the basis—or one of the bases—of a resolution of the Boston hewspaper in the offices of this Embassy, but I believe I can find one at my residence, and, failing there, I will endeavor to procure a copy in Boston.

I find that in my No. 553, of December 12, I inclessed copies of my address before the Philosophical

In failing there, I w.ii endeavor to procure a copy Boston. find that in my No. 553, of December 12, I inseed copies of my address before the Philosophical stration at Edinburgh, stating the circumstances ler which it occurred, beg leave to thank you for your prompt insertion of the nature of the House resolution, egard to which, as to every other matter, I deard intend that my position, acts and onlinous uid be free from any misconception, and be perly transparent to the President, yourself and fellow-countrymen.

Two days later (January 6), Mr. Bayard inclosed to Mr. Olney copies of "The Boston (England) Indeto Mr. Olney copies of "The Boston (England) Inde-pendent," "The Boston Guardian," "The Lincoln-shire Advertiser" and "The Lincolnshire Independ-ent," of August 10, each containing what purported to be a full report of the proceedings. Commenting

to be a full report of the proceedings. Commenting on them, he said:

Sundry discrepancies are obvious in these two reports and they are such as are usually incidental ports—and they are such as are usually incidental ports—and they are such as are usually incidental ports—and they are such as are usually incidental under similar circumstances—but as to the remarks under similar circumstances—but as to the remarks under similar circumstances—but as to the remarks under sundament of a reporter's presence, and without notes, unaware of a reporter's presence, and without notes, unaware of a reporter's presence, and without notes, unaware of a reporter's presence, and without notes in latin on means except recollection (now somewhat tagge) to enable me to correct either report. Therefore, it is obvious the reporter's failed to catch my words (sometimes in Latin) and confused them.

But both reports are sufficiently full and accurate to describe the purpose of my visit and general nature and intent of my remarks.

I also inclose herewith two additional copies of the address I made before the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh on November 7 last.

If it (is) desired to gather the actual purport and meaning of my statement, it would appear to be meaning of my statement, it would appear to be interested to each other, and as the honorable in their relation to each other, and as the honorable in their relation to each other, and as the honorable in their relation to each other, and as the honorable in their relation to each other, and as the honorable in their relation to each other, and as the honorable in their relation to each other, and as the honorable in their relation to each other, and as the honorable in their relation to each other, and as the honorable in their relation to each other, and as the honorable in their relation to each other, and as the honorable in their relation to each other, and as the honorable in their relation to each other, and as the honorable in their relation to each other, and cont

PRISON AND A FINE FOR MRS. HARTELL. Recorder Goff yesterday sentenced Mrs. Elizabeth Hartell, convicted of keeping a disorderly house at No. 70 Eldridge-st., to six months in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$250. The Recorder said it was proper to impose a severe sentence, as the woman had been a persistent violator of the law, and it was necessary to make an example. Mrs. Hartell cried and wrung her hands when sentence was propounced.

THE REV. A. C. DIXON AT COOPER UNION. An evangelistic rally was held yesterday at Cooper Union. The hall was crowded with people, and

enthusiasm was displayed. The Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, of the People's Church, presided, and the Rev. A. C. Dixon, of Brooklyn, made an address on "Turning Points of Life." Miss Anna Park played some selections on

IN AND OUT OF CONGRESS. cisco to-day under orders to join the Asiatic station. IN DEFENCE OF THE POLICE.

NO DECISION IN THE SENATE ON THE CUBAN QUESTIONS UNDER CON-SIDERATION

PACIFIC RAILROAD HEARING-PROPOSED HONORS

of the Committee on Foreign Relations, consisting of Senators Lodge, Morgan and Sherman, this been referred to them. No conclusion of any kind was reached, and the subject will be still further discussed at the meeting of the full committee next Wednesday.

The Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads held of the important bills referred to them relating to the Pacific Railroads. A hearing will be held in the room of the Committee on Commerce on Saturday, February 1, at which time all persons interested in any of the Pacific roads are requested to be present and make such statements as they may see fit to the committee.

long session this morning, at which it was decided to begin on Monday next a series of hearings to all who wish to be heard upon the subject of the all who wish to be heard upon the subject of the indebtedness of the Pacific railways to the Government. Among those who will appear before the committee is a delegation from California which was appointed at a recent mass-meeting held in San Francisco, to oppose any settlement of the inseption of the constant of the interpretation of the line. The case of the Union Pacific road will be the first considered. Mr. Johnson, of California, one of the members of the committee, authorizes a denial of the report that Chairman Powers had declined to give any hearings upon the subject.

received a letter from General Louis Fitzgerald, the chairman of the Reorganization Committee of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in which he says

mont, General Miles and General Dodge, of the Sc mont, General Miles and General Dodge, of the So-ciety of the Army of the Tennessee, to-day agreed upon a site for the location of the statue of General Sherman. The site selected is just south of the Treasury Ruilding, and is in a direct line with Penn-sylvania-ave, and the statue will be in full view from the Capitol, looking westward in Pennsylvania-ave. Under the law some site other than in the immedi-ate vicinity of the Capitol building had to be chosen. A small frame building used by the Treas-ury photographer will be removed to make a place for the monument.

resolution looking to the recognition of the services vives the grade of lieutenant-general in order, when deemed proper, to recognize the distinguished services of General Miles, and the law reviving the grade is to expire on the retirement of General Miles. Mr. Hardy, in speaking of the proposition, thought that the special recognition should be accorded General Miles in recognition of the volunteer soldier.

day heard Messrs. Cox, of Tennessee; Hill, of Connecticut, and Spaulding, of Michigan, on the bill to regulate the loaning of money by National banks to their officers and directors. Mr. Cox supported the proposition, and Messrs. Hill and Spaulding spoke against it. The committee indefinitely postponed further consideration of the measure.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions to-day ordered a favorable report on the Senate bill granting a pension of \$75 per month to the widow of General William Cogswell, of Massachusetts.

In the case of the United States against H. C. Fulof the United States to-day that mates in the Navy are petty officers and entitled to rations. This was one of a number of test cases which the Government fought on the ground that mates were warrant offi-cers. The Court of Claims gave judgment for the claimant, and the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed that judgment.

The case made up by the officials of the United States and of the State of Wyoming, growing out of the present trouble at Jackson's Hole, in that State, has reached the Supreme Court of the United States, and to-day Attorney-General Harmon asked the Court to advance it for an early argument. The question at issue is as to the right of the Bannock Indians to hunt game under their treaty relations with the United States, the exercise of which right is forbidden by the State laws. the present trouble at Jackson's Hole, in that State,

The next cases to be argued in the Supreme Court are those coming from Tennessee and arising under the operations of the tax laws of that State. They are twelve in number, but will be heard and dis-posed of as one. They involve the charters of four banks and three insurance companies of that State banks and three insurance companies of that State. The Supreme Court of the United States to-day granted an extension of three hours for argument, making seven hours in all, the State to have three hours and the corporations four. This will throw over until late Wednesday afternoon or Thursday the California irrigation cases, in which ex-President Harrison is to appear, and until next week the Stanford Central Pacific Railroad case.

J. G. Cannon, of Illinois, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, in his report on the Urgency Deficiency bill now pending before the House, calls attention once more to the enormous expenses entailed by the fee system of paying United States Commissioners. marshals, district-attorneys and clerks. The abuses of justice perpetrated under this system have been condemned by every Attorney-General since 1878, but each Congress when appealed to has declined to apply the remedy by establishing a system of fixed salaries. Chairman Cannon states that the defisalaries. Chairman Cannon states that the defi-ciency for expenses of United States Courts for the current year amounts to over \$2.09.000, indicat-ing a growth of expense in this branch of the ser-vice of over 100 per cent. The report adds: "That these expenditures are abnormal, and that some re-form in the law should be instituted, the committee are well satisfied; but under the rules of the House they have no power in the premises other than to recommend the appropriations which are necessary to meet the demands of this branch of the public service as they arise under existing law, and to express the earnest hope and recommendation that the proper committee or committees of the House will take up the matter without delay during this session, with a view to the enactment of proper legislation."

The Postoffice Department has prepared a state ment showing the receipts of the thirty largest postoffices of the United States for the last quarter ending December 31, 1895, and a comparison of the receipts for the same period of 1894. The table is

		Increase:	
Quarter, 1895.	Quarter, 1894.	over 1804.	
20 100 585	\$1,50%,750	\$112,852	
New-York	1,225,8%	120,574	
Chilenge Large, to	734,652	411, 430	
Philadelphia 1	700,018	50,792	
Distriction	402.212	23,059	
to I made Indiana	200,742	16,331	
Colonial Print Contract Contra	286,928	2,080	
	209,255	4,108	
New Prancisco	212,511	8,1833	
		14,632	
	174,212	18,550	
	163,258		
	177,748	4,449	
nuffalo 182,188	144,049	8,512	
Letroit - 130,970	125,561	5,465	
Kansas (11) 108 047	106,650	1,396	
Rochester 141,446	184,455	6,900	
	109,170	1,703	
	126,495	4,307	
	120,102	23,813	
	102,690	10,152	
	102,521	9,332	
	81,392	4,449	
	57,592	2,393	
	91,769	*2,292	
Albany Indianapelia 89,477 90,603	78.080	12,577	
	66.755	373	
	55,552	5.088	
	54,087	835	
Hartford 54,923	38,557	7.840	
	32,610	511	
Toledo	02,010	00.000	
Troy			

bound in San Francisco harbor for several days

to-day a communication from the Assistant Treas-urer at New York, requesting an increase of the clerical force allowed his office for the remainder of this fiscal year. The increase asked for the remainder of clerks, has been found necessary by additional and unexpected increase in the work of redemption of notes and handling of coin. The Secretary recommends the allowance requested.

day took up the subject of low water in the great

peared before the committee, and stated that about 189,080,000 would be required to furnish the guns, mortars and all that is supplied by the Ordnance Bureau to complete the defences of the twenty-eight ports, including Puget Sound, for which projects have been approved. The committee is conducting the inquiry behind closed doors, as much of the information gathered from the Army officers is of such a character that it is not thought for the best interests of the country to make it public.

THE COMMISSION WANTS DATA

SECRETARY OLNEY URGED TO ASK THE CO-OPERATION OF ENGLAND AND VENEZUELA.

temporary quarters in the building partly occupied

lowing letter addressed to Secretary Oiney last week, inviting information from the two Governments chiefly interested in the boundary contro-

Versy:

Office of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission,
Washington, D. C., January 15, 1886.
The Hon. Secretary of State.
Dear Sir: I have the honor to state that the Commission appointed by the President of the United States "to investigate and report upon the true divisional line between the Republic of Venezuela and British Guiana," has organized by the election of the Hon. David J. Brewer as its president, and is entering upon the immediate discharge of its duties.

may be said to belong to tribunals of this character. Its duty will be discharaced if it shall diligently and fairly seek to inform the Executive of certain facts touching a large extent of territory in which the United States have no direct interest. Whatever may be the conclusion reached, no territorial aggrandizement, nor material gain in any form, can accrue to the United States. The sole concern of our Government is the peaceful solution of a controversy between two friendly Powers for the just and honorable settlement of the title to disputed territory and the protection of the United States against any fresh acquisitions in our hemisphere on the part of any European State.

It has seemed proper to the Commission, under these cfreumstances, to suggest to you the expediency of calling the attention of the Governments of Great Britain and Venezuela to the appointment of the Commission and explaining both its nature and object. It may be that they will see a way, entirely consistent with their own sense of international propriety, to give the Commission the aid that it is, no doubt, in their power to furnish in the way of decumentary proof, historical narrative, unpublished archives, or the like. It is scarcely necessary to say that if either should deem it appropriate to designate an agent or attorney whose duty it would be to see that no such proofs were omitted or overlocked, the Cummission would be grateful for such evidence of good will, and for the valuable results which would be likely to follow therefrom.

An act of either Government in the direction here suggested might be accomplished by an express reservation as to her claims, and should not be deemed to be an abandonment or impairment of any position heretofore expressed. In other words, and in lawyers' phrase, each might be willing to act the part of an amicus curiae, and to throw light upon difficult and complex questions of fact, which should be examined as carefully as the magnitude of the subject demands.

from the examines of the subject demands.

The purposes of the pending investigation are certainly hostile to none, nor can it be of advantage to any that the machinery devised by the Government of the United States to secure the desired interests. formation should fall of its purpose, DAVID J. BREWER, President.

To this communication Secretary Olney replied, stating that he had communicated the suggestions of the Commission to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, and to Minister Andrade, the Venezuelan representative, for transmission to their

respective Governments.

The Commission then adjourned till Friday next, it being the understanding that Friday is to be the business day of the Commission. The only employes so far determined upon are the secretary (or ex-ecutive officer), one stenographer and a doorkeeper

and messenger.

The Commission, finding that in New-England and elsewhere there are collections of ancient maps, desire it to be understood that any document of it is kind intrusted to them for their information will be carefully preserved and returned to the owners.

CASE OF MRS. PIERSON IN COURT.

THREE INTERESTS REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL-TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION. The examination in the case of Mrs. Anna M

Pierson, who is charged with maintaining a disorderly house at No. 32 St. Nicholas-ave., was begun before Mag'strate Wentworth in the Harlem Court yesterday afternoon. This case has excited considerable interest in Harlem, where Mrs. Pierson is well known, as is Benjamin Loutrel, her boarder, who was arrested with her but was discharged when arraigned in the Harlem Court on Weinesday last.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Chil-

dren secured the evidence against Mrs. Pierson and procured her arrest because she has two pretty children—Frank, ten years old, and Florence, eight years old—whose morals, it is alleged, were in danger of being corrupted by the mother's

ence, eight years old—whose morals, it is alleged, were in danger of being corrupted by the mother's example.

130,802 120,405 12,307 12,307 11,834 102,501 10,152 10,408 112,812 102,600 10,152 10,409 10,152 10,409 10,152 10,409 10,152 10,409 10,152 10,409 10,152 10,409 10,152 10,409 10,152 10,409 10,152 10,409 10,152 10,409 10,152 10,409 10,152 10,409 10,152 10,409 10,40

HE SAYS THAT EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE TO

against all criminals, and that efforts are being outside the pale of the law," and "the small shop

By way of illustrating his declaration that the

A little further on in his address he sain.

Many of our foes, including notably one or two
lewspapers, in their anxiety to return to the old
ystem of corruption, have done all in their power
o invite criminals back to this city. They have put
premium on the activity of the criminal classes,
ind tried to pervert the public mind by deliberate
alsification of the facts and reckless mendacity in

Judge Cowing in this fashion:

The other day Judge Cowing, in an address to the Grand Jury, spoke of the increase of crime in this city. Some persons affected to understand the Judge's words as an attack on the Police Department. In the first place the Judge's apprehensions were unfounded. In the aggregate, there has been no increase of crime; there has been a decrease. In the next place the most effective way to reduce crime is for the Judge's and Magistrates to impose heavier sentences on criminals. The police do their duty well, but if the courts let the criminals go with involequate sentences, the effect of the labor of the solice is largely wasted.

He cited a number of cases to other the courts are the cited and the courts in the courts.

WOMAN'S WORK IN CITY MISSIONS.

ACCOUNTS OF ITS PROGRESS-GOOD ACCOM PLISHED BY THE CITY ADMINISTRATION.

The Woman's Branch of the New-York City Missions held its seventy-third annual meeting yesterday afternoon in the United Charities Building, Fourthave, and Twenty-second-st., the attendance being the largest in the history of the branch. After a short Scriptural readings by the Rev. Dr. A. F. Schauffler, who presided, Miss M. E. Mitchell, the treasurer, read her annual report, showing the receipts for the branch to have been \$24,369 for the year 1895, and the expenditures \$24,922, leaving a deficit of \$562. The sum given as the expenditures, Miss Mitchell said, did not represent all the money expended through the branch for missionary work, as twenty-eight women each contributed from \$450 to \$600, the salary of one worker in the field.

Mrs. L. S. Bainbridge, the superintendent of the

Woman's Branch, read a paper on the work of the year. She told of the missionary work as prosecuted in the tenement districts by the fifty workers under her direction, and also of the work in the training-school for missionaries, the day nurseries, the sewing ance of the needy and respectable aged poor, the work in the hospitals and the work in the baby-fold. The latter institution, Mrs. Bainbridge explained, was the only one in the city where a nursing baby could be taken and left for the day by a mother who was compelled to work away from her home.

Mrs. Richard Irwin, president of the Day Nurseries
Society, made a short address, telling of the work accomplished by the nurseries under the care of he

Society.

After a collection, which amounted to nearly \$60. had been taken up. Dr. Schauffler spoke on the gen-eral work of the city missions. He said that the closing of the saloons on Sundays and after hours had been of great benefit to the workingman, and that much good had also resulted from the cleanly condition of the streets. In former days, he observed, some of the streets on the extreme East and West sides were never swept. The hygienic effects of the improvement had been worth untold sums to the poorer classes, in the avoings of doctors' and druggists' bills alone.

Among those present were Mrs. M. K. Jesup, Mrs. R. McNamee, Mrs. R. M. Field, Mrs. C. H. Isham, Mrs. R. H. Bishop, Mrs. W. J. Schleffelin, Mrs. W. D. Barbour, Mrs. W. S. Skidmore, Mrs. J. H. Benedict, Mrs. W. H. Osborn, Miss Turnbull, Miss Vercondition of the streets. In former days, he ob-



milye, Miss Monahan, Mrs. W. E. Dodge, fr., Mrs. Cornellus Vanderbilt, Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. James Tolman Pyle and Mrs. E. P. Fernald. ELEVATED ROAD TAXATION.

PRESIDENT BARKER REPLIES TO GEORGE

J. GOULD.

HE DENIES THAT THERE IS ANYTHING PERSONAL

The increase of the assessed realty valuation of the Manhatan Elevated Railroad from \$13,164,700 last year to \$27,219,000 for 1896 is to be bitterly fought by the Goulds. George J. Gould, according to "The

Herald" of Sunday, made this statement:

Most certainly I shall fight this Increased assessment; it is unlawful and unjust; out of all proportion in comparison with the rate assessed against other New-York companies. It is a personal attack on me; it is a continuation of the unfair treatment which caused me to leave New-York. The Tax Commissioners have been trying to find out every corporation I am connected with, that they may pursue similar methods in each case. I knew three weeks before it was announced, through a friend in the Assessors' office, that this increased assessment was to be made. I am willing to bear my just proportion of personal taxes, and that any corporation in which I am interested shall be assessed as high proportionately as any other corporation, but I do not care to submit to taxation out of all proportion to what I consider just.

When the attention of President Barker, of the

When the attention of President Barker, of the Tax Department, was called to the subject yester

Just before 10 o'clock, the hour for making exchanges, Maurice W. Ostrander, for more than twenty years the settling clerk for the People's Bank and the oldest settling clerk in length of service, in a neat speech presented to Mr. Sherer an ivory gavel mounted with silver, in behalf of himself and the other clerks. Mr. Sherer repiled felicitously and in the course of his remarks spoke of the importance of the work of the settling clerks and the accuracy and dispatch with which they performed it. Mr. Sherer also returned thanks for flowers placed on his desk by Henry Kelly, clerk for the Fifth National Bank.

The exchanges amounted to \$23,379,168 is and the balances to \$3,19,267 is. The first to send up his settling tleket was the clerk for the Western National Bank. The first debit balance sent in was by the Seventh National Bank and it was \$38,577 41. The Sub-Treasury had a debit balance of \$1,177,229 44 which was paid in greenbacks.

Mr. Tappen, who attended the opening of business in the new Clearing House, was present when the first clearing house exchanges were made, October II, ISCI. He was then settling clerks were George G. Williams, president of the Chemical National Bank; Rehard Hamilton, vice-president of the Rowery Bank, and W. H. Rogers, cashier of the Nassau Bank. uted to Mr. Gould. I think he magnifies his importance when he says that the increase in the asse valuation of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad is 'personal attack' on him. I was under the impres on that I made that fact quite clear to his counsel when he was recently before the Tax Commissioners

ers have been trying to find out every corporation ilar methods in each case,' he makes an unconscious ing. He appears to have demonstrated that his no tion of a citizen's duty is that he should only pay taxes on property he may be caught with, and that disreputable if they 'try to find out' what he justly

"None of us are infallible, as Mr. Gould shows in this case, for what he says is not correct, and, it fact, it is without justification. It may be that he has been misled by his 'friend,' who, he says, gave him advanced information. It is something of a tradition in the Tax Department that the Goulds have for years had facilities in this respect, and there is no doubt that the line of communication to which he refers is still in working order. Mr. Gould is quite welcome to all the information he may get-

"I have had seven different associate Commissi ers since I came into the Tax Department, and while they were Tax Commissioners there never was other than unanimous action regarding tax-

was other than unanimous action regarding taxation of the Goulds; consequently Mr. Gould's 'personal attack' must have been the combined work of eight Commissioners.

"At the Tax Department we have heard rumors of this 'personal attack' before, but have given no heed to its absurdity."

President Barker, being asked how it was that Jay Gould during his lifetime escaped personal ataxation, some years entirely, and in other years being held at a comparatively small amount, replied: "I have no desire to discuss the transactions of the Tax Department prior to my becoming a Commissioner. I am responsible only for my shard, of the Gould taxation since that date, and the Commissioners will now, as they have done in the past, be governed by their leval adviser and leave the final adjudication with the courts.

"The Tax Commissioners are now sitting daily, during office hours, hearing applications for the review of assessments. If the Goulds desire a hearing they will, no doubt, have one, as they have been annually since the death of Jay Gould."

The situation as to the personal assessment of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company is as follows:

The company's personal property for 1854 was Among the seventy-five oil paintings may be noted several which are the work of artists whose reputa-tion is worldwide. Rosa Bonheur's piece called contention among the buyers, as also is Jean Louis

Rockwood, of Saratoga, was the next owner of the portrait, which passed from her possession to that of Mr. Pope. The next owner of this historic little painting will be the man who expresses his desire most strongly by means of the dollar-sign language next Thursday evening.

Among the malive artists whose names appear on the canvasces in Mr. Pope's collection are Charles Me ville Dewey, Eastman Johnson, E. L. Henry, J. G. Brown, Worthington Whittredge and George Inniess. José Villegas, François A. Bonheur, Lu gl. Rossi and Jean Georges Vibert are also represented in the confection.

PRESENTATION TO C. D. KELLOGG.

TO MAKE A VISIT TO EUROPE, SAILING TO-MOR-

Charity Organization Society since its organization n 1882, has recently been made vice-president of that body. Before coming to New-York Mr. Kellogg was engaged in charity work in Philadelphia. He joined the New-York society as organizing secre-tary, and later was made general secretary, a place which he held until the first of the year, when his failing health made necessary his transferrence to a department, the diules of which are not so confining. This change occurred early in the present month, and Mr. Kellogg is now the second vice-president of the New-York Charity Or-

said:

I am opposed to any railroad corporation getting a franchise for nothing. Corporations must pay for privileges. I am bound to make them pay, and I shall use my every endeavor to see that they do pay. This road has never paid a cent to this city. This is wrong. The road has violated the rights of the people in many respects. It must be stopped. Ever since the road has been started the cars have been jammed, and the transportation, therefore, is not what it should be, with the result that the road has never, or claims that it has not made \$1.00 a day, the amount upon which a percentage can be claimed.

Mayor Strong's statement means, it was said. ing. During his absence he will visit many points Mayor Strong's statement means, it was said,

ing. During his absence he will visit many points of interest in the southern latitudes of Europe, and will spend much time with he daughter, Miss Minnie kellogg, who has been studying music for several years in Paris. He will take with him a letter of introduction to the Pope, given him by Archbshop Corrigan.

On Saturilay the employes of the Charity Organization Society presented to Mr. Keilogs, through the representative, Superintendent R. W. Hebbert, resolutions congratulating him upon his new appointment, but expressing regret that the intimate relations which had existed between him and them for so long were to be severed. A gold watch and chain, the former bearing an appropriate inscription, accompanied the resolutions.

G. W. Cheney, who has been with the society for some time, has temporarily assumed the place of general secretary.

JUDGE O'DWYER TAKES HIS SEAT.

The City Court Chambers lost part of its dingy ap-pearance yesterday, and looked almost like the lobby of a theatre on a first night, filled as the court was with the handsome floral emblems that had been sent by friends and clubs to Judge Edward P. O'Dwyer, who took his seat on the bench for the first time since his election last November. Judge

Charges that Dr. Opdyke, an ambulance surgeon of the Harlem Hospital, had been guilty of unprofessional conduct and incivility late on Saturday night in the treatment of Courtland Babcock, at No. 37 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., were flatly contradicted yesterday. Babcock, who was an agent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, shot himself in the head on Saturday evening. Drs. J. Gardner Smith and David N. Marvin were called by Babcock's relatives to attend him, and they extracted the bullet from his head and ordered

they extracted the bullet from his head and ordered the family to keep him as quiet as possible. The police did not hear of the attempted suicide until three hours after midnight, when Dr. Opdyke was called with the ambulance.

The family objected to any examination by the ambulance surgeon, and sent for Dr. Smith, who later declared that the ambulance surgeon had tampered with the bandages on Baboock's head. While the ambulance was at the house Baboock died. Dr. Opdyke said yesterday that he did not remove the bandages, but applied another bandage because some blood had trickled through. He denied that he had been uncivil, but said he had told Dr. Smith that the police should have been informed earlier of the attempt at suicide.

CARL LAEISZ ON HIS WAY HERE.

Year in Saxony." Her descriptions of places of Among the passengers on board the Hamburg-Among the passengers on board the Hambourg-American Line steamship Columbia, which is due here on Thursday, is Carl Laeisz, a member of the Advisory Board of the Hamburg-American Line, and also president and principal owner of the Hamburg-South American Line. Mr. Lacisz is also gave at the last social meeting of Sorosis, two weeks ago. It considered "the complexities of life in their relation to the home" from a philosophical viewpoint.

On Thursday evening, January 23, Sorosis will give its annual dinner in the ballroom of the Waldorf, its annual dinner in the ballroom of the Waldorf. This is the only occasion of the year on which men are admitted as guests of the society.

day, he said:
"I have read the statement which has been attrib

Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company is as follows:

The company's personal property for 1894 was piaced at \$11,599,12. The courts of this city affirmed this valuation. When the case came before the Court of Appeals they returned it to the Tax Commissioners, virtually approving their action, but, to avoid any question of doubt, recommended a Beassessment on certain lines.

The Tax Commissioners gave Mr. Gould's lawyers a hearing, and made a reassessment as recommended by the Court, and reduced the amount to about \$16,009,000

The personal assessment for the Manhattan Elevated Railroad for 1895, amounting to \$16,496,695, is now before the courts.

The real estate assessment of all elevated roads for 1895 was \$13,161,700. For 1896 real estate valuation, as fixed by the assessors and as yet unacted upon by the Tax Commissioners, amounts to \$27,-219,000.

C. D. Kellogg, who has been associated with the

ing to get him to restrain the Corporation Counsel ter. After listening to the'r statement, the Mayor ganization Society.

Mr. Kellogg will sail for Genoa to-morrow mornthat he will veto the resolution passed last Tues-day by the Board of Aldermen compelling the road to qualify in \$6,000 bonds that it will finish the entire road within two years. The Mayor be-leves that the bond cannot be exacted of the com-pany, and he intends to have the matter submitted to the courts through the Corporation Counsel, when the validity of the franchise will also be passed upon.

first time since his election last November. Judge O'Dwyer's father, a retired tailor and a venerable-looking old gentleman, sat with his son on the bench. The first case was that of Lispenard and William Stewart, as executors of the Rhinelander estate, who are suing Philip Forst for fito for five months' rent of the flat No. 1,568 Second-ave. Judge Schuchman had struck out a paragraph in the defendant's answer, in which he alleged that the house was disorderly, on the ground that it was scandalous. Application was made to Judge O'Dwyer for a stay pending an appeal on the order of Judge Schuchman, which Judge O'Dwyer denied.

DR. OPDYKE'S SIDE OF IT.

of tearing down the Claremont Mr. O'Reilly's of tearing down the Claremont Mr. O'Reilly's proposition was taken under consideration.

The matter of the finding of the jewelry stolen from the Calumet Club in a lavatory in Battery Park was then brought to the attention of the Board by President Cruger. "Captain O'Brien, of the Detective Bureau, I understand," said the president with a smile, "says he guesses the Park police are trying to find the robbers. I think that matter is entirely beyond our authority." The Board voted to retain possession of the property at present. Thomas Cody, the park laborer who found the jewelry and delivered it to the Park police, was questioned about the matter. "I move that this man's name be placed on the roll of honor," said Commissioner McMillan, "and that he be promoted in recognition of his honesty." The motion was carried unanimously.

Year in Saxony." Her descriptions of places of note in Dresden and of the life and customs of the German family with whom she lived were well received by the audience.

Miss Margarethe von Mitzlaff sang "The Bilent Land" and "Ring Out, Wild Bells." She also repeated, by request, the reading of a paper which she gave at the last social meeting of Sorosis, two weeks ago. It considered "the complexities of life in their relation to the home" from a philosophical viewnoint.